

GEORGE W. MEASON is our authorized agent to receive subscriptions and advertisements in Washington, Georgetown and Alexandria. O. H. F. STREY is our authorized agent for collecting accounts due this office, and for obtaining new subscribers in Virginia.

## CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

The anarchy and confusion that prevail in so many of the old States, and that threaten the disruption of party organizations, have unfortunately extended to the new and enterprising State of California. A spectacle is there exhibited that all democrats must deplore. In place of unity, harmony, and concert, the democracy of that new commonwealth have become estranged, distracted, and divided. Instead of one homogeneous organization, there seem to be two distinct Democratic parties.

The Democratic State Convention lately assembled at Sacramento. But a few minutes elapsed before a feud broke out between them. The smaller division are designated as Brodericks, from the fact that they are in favor of General Broderick as United States Senator. The other and larger division, which claims to be the regular Democracy, are opposed to General Broderick's election.

The organization of the Convention was attended with much difficulty. Each division struggled for ascendancy, and each claimed to be entitled to recognition as the Simon Pure Democracy. A state of things then arose that scarcely has its parallel in the annals of politics. Two chairmen, (one of each division), and two secretaries were chosen. Neither division paid any attention or respect to the officers chosen by the opposite division. They sat until late, and neither division being willing to yield up the building in which they were assembled, for fear of being called seceders and factionists, an adjournment, without any formal adjournment, the members and officers of both divisions by common consent retired from the building.

The next morning they met at different places. The Brodericks appointed a committee to communicate with the anti-Brodericks, and to propose a reconciliation and a reunion. The latter paid no respect to the propositions of the committee. They were willing to receive them as individuals, but not as a separate organization, demanding a recognition and a compromise.

The two bodies then proceeded to nominate their candidates for Congress. The Broderick division nominated unanimously the present members, General McDougal and Mr. Latham. The other division, preferring those two gentlemen above all others, yet refused to follow the lead of their adversaries, and nominated anti-Broderick candidates J. W. Denver, of Trinity, and Philip Herbert of Mariposa.

It is much to be lamented that the quarrels, dissensions, and divisions that have prevailed in the old States should have found their way to the young State of California. As well, however, as we can judge, the differences between the two divisions seem to be personal, rather than on principle. That they may be speedily healed we earnestly hope. None but Whigs profit by such dissensions. The Whig party is helpless and hopeless in California, so long as the Democratic remain united, but the elections we have good reason to fear, will be carried by the Whigs should this split in the ranks of the Democracy be permanent. Already they begin to boast that they will triumph over their disorganized enemies. They, too, have held their convention and nominated their ticket. Their candidates for Congress are Calhoun Benham, esq., of San Francisco, and Major Bowie, of Colusa. Their convention was harmonious.

We trust that wiser and more patriotic councils will prevail, and that the differences between the two divisions of our party may be healed in time to secure the election of Democratic members of Congress—of two such Democrats as Messrs. Latham and McDougal. We are sick of factions and of Democratic divisions. They seem to be the great and crying evil of the times. Should our adversaries succeed in the approaching elections, it will not be because of their strength, but of our divisions.

We have thus presented to our readers a brief and candid statement of the condition of political affairs in California, without undertaking to characterize either division as factionists. This is a State quarrel, nor would we be so officious as to take the initiative in making it a national quarrel.

## SPAIN AND CUBA.

The present state of affairs in Spain is fraught with the deepest interest to the United States, as to the probable effect it may have on the question of the annexation of Cuba. As yet little has transpired to indicate the opinions of the leaders of the parties in Spain on this subject. In the internal discord that is prevailing, in the struggle between the advocates of the Constitution of 1826, and the advocates of the Constitution of 1837, in the triumph of Espartero, and the Progressives, in the establishment of the Juntas as one of the co-ordinate branches of the government, the historian is alone interested. What will be the result it is as yet impossible to predict, although we feel well assured that the success of the liberalists will be but temporary, and that Spain, like her sister France, will once more degenerate into despotism.

At there is one feature of the proposed reform, in which our own country is materially interested. It is proposed—and the proposition meets with favor from Espartero and his party—that Cuba, so long a mere colonial dependency of Spain, subject to the tyrannical discipline of a Captain General, shall be fairly represented in the Cortes. It is impossible not to be struck with the analogy presented by such a proposition to the relations between the British government and her American colonies. Such was the very course proposed by some of Britain's wisest statesmen, which, had it been pursued, would have retarded, if it had not entirely defeated, the independence of the colonies. The world would have thus lost the most brilliant example which has ever been presented of rational and constitutional liberty. So flat-

tering is the hope of a speedy reconciliation of trouble, that we often forget permanent blessings for immediate but temporary relief. The world has gained more by the relentless persecution of Lord North and his coadjutors in the ministry, than it could ever have attained by the conciliatory policy of Chatham or Burke. The spirited colonies, which have since developed a powerful republic, would have been doomed by such a policy to the condition of Ireland or Scotland—mere powerless dependencies of the English crown.

There is reason to apprehend that such a course will produce a material change in the minds of the people of Cuba in regard to a separation from Spain. She may thus be deceived into a quiet surrender of the bright destiny which awaits her, and the United States may lose the many advantages which would result from her annexation. Such a policy would be fatal to the interests of Cuba. The representation of that island in the Spanish Parliament could never be more than a hopeless minority, impotent in obtaining good, or in preventing tyranny—a tyranny more odious and insidious, because disguised under the garb of popular representation. Ireland has now her representatives in the British Parliament who serve but as witnesses of her wrongs. Let Cuba be warned by her example. It is strange that the Spanish government has so long failed to see that it is her own best policy to consent to a separation. There is no one so blind as not to see the immense advantages which the independence of the United States has bestowed upon Great Britain. A colonial regime is ill adapted to the development of resources or commerce. The oppressed colony becomes indolent and worthless when he sees the results of his industry flowing into the coffers of his tyrant. Nor can commerce flourish when it is compressed into one channel, instead of rejoicing in the benefits of a free untrammelled competition.

If the Spanish government is to be liberalized, let it be liberal in this; and the day will surely come when it will recognize, in the triumphant destiny of Cuba as a free and independent member of a confederacy of republics, the resistless truth that justice to the weak is the wisest policy of the powerful.

## AFRICAN AND CIRCASSIAN SLAVERY.

The New York Times undertakes to ridicule those journals which denounce the Circassian slave trade whilst sustaining slavery as it exists in the South, against the assaults of the Free-soilers and Abolitionists. This manifestation of prejudice and spleen is not to be wondered at, for the Times has gone over to the Free-soilers and Abolitionists, although it still adheres to its Whig ideas. Its editor was one of the leading members of the Saratoga convention, and that convention was the most sectional and fanatical since the adjournment of its prototype, the Buffalo convention of 1848.

It is but natural, therefore, that the New York Times should be blind and bigoted as well as insincere and fanatical. As a journal approaches abolitionism it loses its majesty and candor; and when it embraces that infamous creed it loses its decency and self-respect and becomes unable to reason fairly or respect the truth. Surely that mind must be woefully perverted which cannot draw a distinction between the Circassian slave trade and slavery as it exists in the Southern States. But the New York Times looks upon the Circassian slave trade with more tolerance than upon African slavery. The Circassian father sells his young daughter to the Turkish merchant, not for honest labor, but to become a Turkish concubine; and the New York Times, with its mouth full of philanthropic words and prating of the exalted morality of the higher law, undertakes to mitigate the enormities of the revolting practice in order to assail the institutions of the South.

The people of the South did not create slavery. African chiefs sold the negro, and the merchants of Old and New England bought the negro into slavery. They created the institution, and the people of the South cannot be justly charged with any greater offence than that of refusing to manumit their slaves. Independent of the ruinous pecuniary sacrifices which universal emancipation would entail, the speedy destruction of the African race would follow such an undertaking. Slavery is the only salvation for the negro, because it is his natural state when brought into contact with the white race. Left to himself, he has not the power to advance. In Africa he is the same barbarous and revolting brute to-day that he was in the time of the Pharaohs; and he is subjected there to a species of slavery infinitely more cruel in its mildest forms than the worst representations which have been made of Southern slavery by the fertile imagination of abolition fanaticism. The substitution of the American for the African master was a blessing to the negro; and the continuance of the authority of the American master is infinitely better for the negro than the guidance of his own feeble intellect. Slavery is to him life in the midst of comfort whilst freedom would bring death by the slow process of gradual decay.

The Circassian is a white man. He is a Caucasian—he belongs to that race which is the superior race of the world. The Negro on the other hand belongs to an inferior species, whose organization shows that he was made for slavery, whilst experience shows that he has made no progress except in a state of slavery. The mind which can see no difference between reducing the Caucasian Circassian to slavery and retaining the Heathen African in slavery must be enslaved to some degrading fanaticism. But the true ground of comparison is even stronger than this. The Turk does not simply retain his Circassian slaves, for there is a constant stream of new slaves pouring into the port of Constantinople. These slaves were not rescued from savage heathen chiefs who had captured them in battle; but they were bought from their fathers and their mothers amidst the Caucasian mountains. Yet this picture of white fathers and white mothers selling their free white sons and white daughters into Turkish slavery is a more comely picture to the eyes of the New York Times than the Southern negro contented and happy in the condition which is best suited to his mental, moral and physical organization.

Reflecting on this fact, one would be led to believe that there is something in Free-soil and Abolition sentiment which warps the mind and

perverts or destroys the sensibilities of the heart. He would not be entirely mistaken; but the true cause of the incongruous arguments and perverted sensibilities of free-soil and abolition leaders is to be found in a pre-existing demoralization. Most, if not all, of those leaders make use of the anti-slavery sentiment as an instrument to carry out political objects, and minister to their selfish and ambitious purposes. They can make no party capital out of the Circassian slave trade, and they can make political capital out of the existence of slavery in the South. They cannot realize any profit by ranting against Turkish aggression, but they can realize profit by ranting against southern aggression. Hence they pretend to regard southern slavery as a greater outrage than the sale of white children by their white fathers and white mothers in Circassia. When men prate of their superior morality, and boast of their exalted philanthropy, they are always destitute of both. The race of Pharisees is not yet extinct, for the Free-soil and Abolition ranks are full of them.

## JUDGE BRONSON'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION.

At a meeting of the Democratic State (Hard-shell) committee held at the Astor House, on Wednesday last, a committee of five was appointed to wait on Judge Bronson and urge on him the acceptance of the nomination conferred on him by the Syracuse convention. The committee performed the duty assigned to them, and reported to an adjourned meeting held on the following day. They reported that they were authorized, by Judge Bronson, to say "that although his personal feelings were still averse to an acceptance, he would no longer oppose his own wishes to those of his political friends, and that he leaves himself in their hands." The report was adopted by acclamation.

We sincerely hope that the suspense in which the National Democrats have been kept, in regard to Judge Bronson's acceptance of the nomination, has not damped their ardor or jeopardized their success. The gubernatorial ticket, thus offered to the people of New York, is one which they may support with pride. Judge Bronson is a man of eminent talents and unsullied character. He is a Democrat of the old fashioned stamp. He is a constitutional Democrat on whom all constitutional men may unite.

The supporters of Judge Bronson enter the contest in good spirits, and with high hopes of success. They do not despair of achieving a triumph over the Whig and Free-soil combination.

## MEMPHIS NAVY YARD.

The recent action of Congress, surrendering the Memphis Navy Yard to the mayor and aldermen of that city, for the use of the corporation, does not seem to have given entire satisfaction to those immediately interested, inasmuch as some of the papers of that place earnestly advise a rejection of the munificent gift. It is supposed that, if rejected by the city authorities, Congress may be induced to keep up a naval establishment at that point, and that active operations at the yard will produce more beneficial results to the city than the mere ownership of the property. It is no doubt true that a flourishing naval establishment, where large sums of public money were annually disbursed, would bring great advantages to the already prosperous city of Memphis; but it must be remembered that the location of a navy yard at that point was always of questionable propriety, and Congress has ever since its establishment granted reluctantly the appropriations to keep it in operation. The Navy Department has never regarded it with favor, and it is now looked upon as almost wholly useless by those in authority. The issue, it seems to us, is, whether it would be better for the people of Memphis to accept the yard and its appurtenances as a donation, or allow it to be put up at auction and sold for the benefit of the United States. Should it be rejected by the city, the other alternative will most assuredly be adopted by Congress.

A very strong effort was made by the Hon. F. P. Stanton, from that district, to amend the Navy bill so as to require the purchase of American water-tight hemp, with a view to its manufacture at Memphis; but the proposition was met and resisted by southern and western men with stern obstinacy. Indeed, the unanimity of the vote by which the session was made, and the determination not even to keep it up for the manufacture of cordage, afford the strongest evidence of the unpopularity of the establishment with Congress, and we can only account for the fatuity of the people of Memphis in wishing to reject the donation, by the supposition that they are not aware of the real state of opinion here upon the subject of keeping up the yard.

We are not to be understood as conveying the idea that a surrender of the property to the city of Memphis was the best disposition which could have been made of it by the government; but we do mean to say that, in view of the settled determination to abandon operations at that yard, it was a fortunate thing for the city.

## CAPTAIN HOLLIN'S ARREST.

In our issue of yesterday we mentioned the arrest, in New York, of Captain Hollin, of the Cyane, for alleged injury to the property of one Calvin Durand, by the bombardment of Greytown. We subjoin the affidavit on which the suit is instituted:

**SUPERIOR COURT.**—Calvin Durand against George N. Hollin.—City and County of New York, ss.—Calvin Durand, plaintiff in the above entitled action, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that he is a merchant residing and doing business in the city of New York, and for several years last past he has traded largely with persons at various places in the State of Nicaragua, but particularly at the town situated at the mouth of the river San Juan, and called the city of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown; that on or about the 13th day of July last, defendant had large quantities of goods, wares, and merchandises, which were wholly his own property, stored in store-houses at said city of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, of the value of \$14,000, which this deponent designed to sell in the course of his trade beforementioned; that on or about the day last mentioned, this deponent was the owner of a frame or wooden house of the value of \$6,000, which he had shipped to the said city of San Juan del Norte from the city of New York, and which he caused to be erected in said city of Greytown, and used as a store-house for the deposit of merchandise belonging to this deponent; that on or about the said thirteenth

day of July, the said George N. Hollin, then being a commander in the navy of the United States, ordered and directed said city of San Juan del Norte, or Greytown, to be bombarded; and the same was bombarded for more than three hours; and after such bombardment he ordered the same to be fired, and in pursuance of such order the same was set fire to, and the house and goods of this deponent were consumed, whereby this deponent sustained damages to the extent of \$20,000, besides the profits which this deponent would have made from the sale of such goods, had the same been sold; that the said firing of said city or town was done in time of peace, and the goods and house of this deponent were wrongfully injured and destroyed, while the same were used and occupied in a lawful trade; that the said George N. Hollin was at the time of the firing of said city or town, and ever since, has been a resident of the State of Florida, as this deponent is informed and believes, and further this deponent saith not.

Sworn before me this 22d day of August, 1854.  
JAS. P. HATY,  
Commissioner of Deeds.

## LOUISVILLE JOURNAL AGAINST THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

We are pleased to learn from the Louisville Journal that it is opposed to the Know-nothings, assuming the principles generally attributed to them, as their real principles. The Journal of the 23d instant says:

"We understand that a gentleman was heard abusing us for our neglect to denounce the principles of the Know-nothings. We do not know what the principles of the Know-nothings are, but we know that they are not the principles of the Louisville Journal. We are not a member of a secret political society, nor are we in favor of a general exclusion of foreign-born citizens and Roman Catholics from office. Our views have been well known for many years, and they have undergone no recent change. We shall enter into their defense when we deem them in peril."

## LATEST FROM HAVANA.

CHARLESTON, August 25, 1854.—The steamer Governor Dudley arrived at this port to-day, bringing Havana and Key West dates to the 24th inst. The captain general of Cuba had paid to Don Manuel G. de la Cruz, the sum of \$125,400 for apprehending in the Mariel district one hundred and seventy-four newly landed negroes—being at the rate of \$100 each for males, \$50 for females, and \$3 for children. This payment will doubtless have a beneficial effect in assisting the suppression of the slave trade.

The new steamer Jewell, from New York, had reached Havana when the Governor Dudley left. The market for sugar was dull at previous rates. Molasses was scarce, and quoted at 3 reals, and 4 2/3 for sugar. There had been no arrivals of codfish. The market was amply supplied with rice. Good butter was scarce and in demand. Lard sold in first hands—the last sales were made at 8c. 20c. for tallow, independently of a pig-pine—the first cargo would realize a good price. \$32 was paid for a cargo of good boards.

In freights the business was limited and vessels scarce.

The Illinois and Mississippi River Bridges. The Illinois river bridge, which we noticed a few days since, is called by the name of the "Pine Island Plan," and is 2,880 feet long, divided into sixteen spans of 160 feet each, and two spans of 60 feet each, and a draw in the centre of 300 feet whole length. The draw turns upon a pivot in the centre, and when open gives a clear span upon each side of the centre for the passage of boats of 524 feet. The railway is upon the top of the bridge, which is planned and built in the shape of a T, the T being the draw. The lower floor is designed for a carriage way. There is in the bridge about 1,000,000 feet of timber, 120 tons of wrought iron, and 95 tons of cast iron. The raising of the bridge was commenced on the 1st of October last, and completed the 15th instant. It is a magnificent structure viewed at a distance, and is called by the name of the "Pine Island Plan," and is the best bridge of the kind ever constructed.

Showers.—New York was refreshed and rein, vibrated on Friday by several heavy showers. What a blessing it must have been! We are still in hopes of rain in this section at an indefinite period. It will require more than an ordinary summer shower to lay the dust in Washington.

The Drought.—Our exchanges from every part of the Union are filled with lamentable accounts of the drought and the consequent destruction of the crops. Texas alone seems exempt from the general calamity, and to her we must look for supplies, which, from present appearance, will demand almost famine prices in the western and Atlantic States for months to come.

The Fisheries.—The Halifax Star, of the 10th, observes that the results of the purely vegetative and non-moralizing of the people of the fisheries, in the neighborhood of St. John's, an improvement is reported. To the north, also, a report is received that the fishery is improving. The fishery is improving, and the fish are better than they were. The fish are better than they were, and the fish are better than they were.

From Key West.—Yellow Fever at Sea.—The ship Edwin Pyle, from New Orleans for Liverpool, arrived at Key West on the 12th inst. in distress, yellow fever having broken out on board. The ship was under the command of Captain Hittcock and five of the crew had died. The remainder were convalescent, and the vessel would continue her voyage under the command of the mate, as soon as the vacancies in the crew could be filled.

Free Navigation of the St. Lawrence.—Official information has been received by the Department of State, from the Government of the United States, that the Government of the United States, in view of the imperial and provincial legislatures on the reciprocity treaty, have agreed to the free navigation of the St. Lawrence river, during her majesty's pleasure, in the manner provided for in that treaty.

An Army Officer Broken.—At a general court martial, which convened at Fort Union, New Mexico, on the 10th of February, 1854, pursuant to orders No. 7, of January 30, 1854, Headquarters Department of New Mexico, and of Chief of the Army, Major D. H. Rucker, assistant quartermaster, was President, First Lieutenant W. C. Adams, of the second regiment of artillery, was the prosecuting counsel, and several other officers were present. Having been found guilty, he was sentenced to be "cashiered," and on the 10th instant the sentence was duly carried out.

Naval.—The Constellation, the model ship of her size in the United States navy, will be launched at the navy-yard on Saturday, at 11 a. m. Immediately after launch, the vessel will be named, and will be laid, which ship will be the auxiliary steamer of the largest size.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

The self-confessed murderer, whose professed revelations have created quite an excitement in Philadelphia, died in prison yesterday. He alleged that he committed the murders in Burdett's quarry, New Jersey, but no further evidence than this assertion has been shown.

We have accounts this morning of two very disastrous fires. One destroyed a large portion of the village of Waldoboro, Maine, including every store, two or three shops, two banks, the custom-house and the post-office. Less probably more than a quarter of a million. The other has made away between two and three hundred buildings along the river; among them the freight depot, machine shop and car houses, and several cars of the Hudson River railroad, a large chair factory, a bell foundry, and an immense amount of lumber. The loss is guessed at a million. It is the most disastrous fire that Troy has yet known.—*Herald.*

The Greytown Affair.—Arrest of Captain Hollin.—We learn that Capt. Hollin, who commanded the U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, at the late destruction of Greytown, has been arrested in this city, at the suit of Mr. Durand, merchant, who alleges that he had goods in that town, and other property at Greytown, valued at \$20,000, which was destroyed by order of Capt. Hollin.

The suit was instituted in the superior court, and an order was obtained from Judge Oakley, holding Capt. H. to bail in the sum of \$10,000. The collector of the port, sub-treasurer, and naval officer became his bail, and he was discharged. Capt. H. forwarded a telegraphic dispatch to Washington, stating the case and asking for instructions. No answer has yet been received. Capt. H. has but just returned from Washington, where he was informed that all his official acts received the approval of the government.

Under these circumstances, Capt. H. will no doubt receive speedy relief from his embarrassments.

There may be a liability for the excess in the obedience of orders, as well as for doing what is not authorized. If the act is avowed by the government of the United States, in all its parts, Capt. Hollin will probably not be held liable.

(Jour. Com.)

Indian Battles.—The Minnesota Democrat gives an account of a bloody battle between the Sioux and a war party of the Chippewas, on the plain above the Yellow Medicine river, on the 31st instant. The Sioux are said to have been victorious, and have killed twenty-eight Chippewas, without losing a single man, though several were severely wounded. They surprised the Chippewas, by laying in wait in the tall grass on the bank of the stream, and after about half had got across, they commenced the attack. Twelve or fifteen Chippewas fell at the first fire. The survivors, numbering some one hundred and fifty, attempted to make a stand, but they were to a great disadvantage, and were obliged to seek safety in flight. It appears that the Chippewas had unaccountably allowed some of their warriors to accompany the war party on expedition, and many of those fell easy victims to the enemy.

A beautiful young squaw was taken captive by a young man, who, it is said, has in return been civilized by her. The excitement and exultation over this victory, is said to be intense among the Sioux all along the Upper Mississippi.

The Youth of a Countryman.—In Baltimore, a few days since, a countryman was passing down North street with a wagon, when one of his wheels came off, and he discovered that his linch-pin was gone. After searching for it some time, he offered the boys who congregated a shilling to whoever would find it. They then joined in the search, and in a few minutes one of the boys brought him what he supposed to be the pin. Having adjusted the wheel, he paid the shilling and started off, but had not gone more than half a mile when he returned, and the boy came off when he discovered that the young rascal had stolen the pin from one of the other wheels to obtain the reward.

The Fairfax Agricultural Society, in consequence of the drought which prevails, and the injury to the crops, have determined to indefinitely postpone the Agricultural Fair, intended to be held in October next.

## POLLICES.

To the Voters of the First Ward. Finding my name announced as an independent candidate for council of that district, I would most respectfully and independently state that I am not a candidate for that office, but will on the 25th day of August, at 10 o'clock, receive the votes of the voters for Charles A. Davis, the man of free election.

Aug. 26  
J. H. HILTON.

First Ward Common Council.—Chas. A. Davis is respectfully presented to the voters of the First Ward as a candidate for the council. He will receive the support of his friends.

Aug. 26  
MANY VOTERS.

Messrs. Editors: Observing my name announced in your paper as a candidate to fill the place of the common council, occasioned by the death of O. S. Paine, I beg to state that I did not authorize it. With sincere thanks to my friends for their kind intentions, I respectfully withdraw my name, and decline being a candidate at the election to be held on Monday next.

Aug. 26—24  
W. WILSON.

Estimating Limitation, as prepared at Gilman's drug store, is deserving of the highest commendation as a cure for Chronic and Acute Rheumatism. It seldom, if ever, fails to give speedy and permanent relief. The Limitation has been prepared by E. Gilman, a chemist of this city for many years, and since its introduction has been extensively used by many of the most respectable families in the District, and vicinity. A reference can be made at any time as to its magical effects in curing Rheumatism, even in elderly persons, who had long suffered from the disease. It was originally made for the cure of lameness, neuralgia, &c., and is now much used for such purposes, being an infallible article wherever a Limitation is required either for male or female.

The best article ever used, as hundreds can testify in this city and surrounding country. Read! GILMAN'S LIQUID HAIR DYE, instantaneously changes the hair to a brilliant jet Black or glossy Brown, which is permanent—does not stain or in any way injure the skin. No article ever yet invented which will compare with it. We would advise all who have gray hairs to buy it, for it never fails.—*Boston Post.*

For sale by Z. D. GILMAN, Chemist, Washington city.

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